

Advertisements will please send in their advertisements for Monday's paper, before 9 o'clock this evening.

We are deeply indebted to our Liverpool Agent, Mr. CHARLES WILKINSON, for copies of the latest London papers (May 18th) expressed to Liverpool, and these forwarded to us by him. We commend Mr. Wilkison's promptness and Agency to all our Editorial brethren who desire the latest copies of British periodicals. They may rely on his promptness and fidelity.

For the greater portion of the Foreign News by the Columbia, see First Page.

Our Foreign Summary is copied mainly from the Boston Transcript.

For an account of the principal earthquakes recorded in the world's history, and No. VII. of Judge Wilkison on 'The Slavery Question,' see Last Page.

THE CITY PRINTING.

If we do not reply fully to the article in yesterday's *Courier* on 'The Printer to the Board of Aldermen,' our readers will understand that we refrain from regard, not to the *Courier* but to Mr. King, on whom we intended no reflection by our comments on his appointment. If the Corporation had chosen to make him Comptroller of the City, we might, not at all blaming him in the premises, have pronounced the selection injudicious. But our objection to the appointment actually made was not at all personal. Had it been so, we might have insisted on the fact that Mr. K. has been for years a citizen of another State, and not a voter in this, as an objection. We objected simply to the election as Printer of a man who is not a Printer at all, and has never been engaged in the business of General or Job Printing. We objected to this appointment because it appeared to be made on the 'Spoils' principle to which we have ever been adverse, of finding an office for the man and not the man best fitted for the office. We objected, because we believe a saving might fairly and justly be effected by giving out the City Printing all together by contract to the best bidder; or, failing this, we thought it should be distributed among the most deserving Job Printers of the City. Having publicly advocated this course before the Whigs were in power, we consider no apology necessary for adhering to our convictions when the circumstances had changed.

And now a word in reply to the insinuation of *The Courier* that if our refusal to receive any of the Corporation Job Printing "had been put forth" previous to the election of Printers to the two "Boards" and to the Common Council, instead of "the day after those places had been filled," it would doubtless have received more credit." Ke. Now it is not our practice to make a parade of declining offices, but we happen to have evidence at hand in this instance. On the 20th of April, (six weeks before the election of Printers,) *The Sun* asserted that we were fishing for some of this Printing, or expecting it. The next day (21st) we replied to this insinuation in the following words, which will be found directly under the Editorial head of *The Tribune*:

"It can only be necessary to state that we have uniformly advocated the giving of the Corporation Printing by contract to the lowest bidder, and that we have uniformly declared to our friends (many of whom have tendered us their support) that we would in no case be a candidate for that Printing, or receive it on any terms."

If any one thinks our word needs endorsement on those points, we refer him to the Alderman elect of the Fifteenth Ward, or to any one of the many with whom we have conversed on the subject. Our determination on this point has been openly, publicly proclaimed on all fitting occasions, and is notorious."

If any man wishes further evidence on this head, we presume Ald. Underwood, W. Dodge, Davies, Atwell, or Mr. Van Norden, Printer to the Board of Assistants, will satisfy him—these being among some hundreds of Whigs and Loco-Focos to whom we have publicly, repeatedly, positively declared at all times that we would have none of this Printing.

The *Courier's* ardent commendation of all the new appointments was not called for by any thing in our columns. We objected only to the principle on which a single one had been made. If the new officers generally stand in need of any endorsement, we think it would have a better look if given by some journal whose Printer had not been appointed one of the most lucrative places under the Corporation.

PEEL ON FREE TRADE.

We publish, among our news by the Columbia, a Speech of Sir Robert Peel on the Revision of the British Tariff, to which we invite the special attention of our readers. It is a most striking illustration of British doctrine for exportation on the subject of Free Trade—a regular Pindar's razor. This man Sir Robert, one little year ago, divided the country on the question of Protection against Free Trade, was the leader and champion of the Protective party, and distinctly on that issue was elected to power. Strongly entrenched in that power, sustained simply and amply (whether wisely or unwisely) by the Agricultural interest on the ground of Protection, he revises the Tariff in such a way as to protect every Home Interest, shaving off a little here or there, where it would either nothing, and keeping the duties at one hundred per cent. on the average of the staple exports of this country; and, having thus fixed our International Trade just to suit him, he undertakes a small venture in gammon for the Foreign Market.

It must surely amuse every one who understands the case to see how glibly he rattles off the words 'Free Trade,' 'Reduction of Duties,' 'Mr. Huskisson,' as though he had been one of the most devoted champions of the anti-Protective policy all his lifetime! And this mere verbiage will be caught up, and carried over the country, and quoted in newspapers, in bar-rooms, in public meetings, and perhaps in our Halls of Legislation, as evidence of the progress of Free Trade in England! That is the very use it was made for, and to which it will certainly be put. It was uttered with express reference to the pending Revision of our Tariff, and *The Times* and other British journals are full of just such humbug. Is it possible that any considerable portion of our people will be deceived by it?

THE BLACKWELL'S ISLAND INEQUITY.

We have the assurance of one who knows that the precise number of the prisoners released from Blackwell's Island during the week of the Charter Election was eighty-eight, while the number usually released weekly is about twenty. Our informant states that much the larger number of them were sent to vote in the Eighth Ward. We hope to have a full development of this outrageous lie.

The 'Real Estate Bank of Arkansas' is the blue stage. Its notes are worth at home but 25 per cent.

The notice of Prof. Bush's Sabbath Evening Lecture in another column will be read with interest by all its regular hearers, and those who are not of that number will be apt to become so after hearing him once.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Usurpers are nearly done over. It now appears to be pretty evident that they cannot get an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court against them up to the Court of Errors—that Court having repeatedly decided that it would not or could not exercise jurisdiction in such a case—one decision in point is, we understand, as late as 1830. If the Court abide by its own decisions, as we doubt not it will, the Hold-Over Usurpation is at an end of its chain.

Meanwhile the ex-Officers who have been induced to hold on to the places they lately held and the papers once legally in their custody, are running hard against a stone wall, with the key on the inconvenient side of it. The law is very positive in such cases, and the penalty imprisonment forthwith until the usurpation is abandoned. We believe the business of putting on the grace commences to-day.

We actually found an item of news in yesterday's *Sun*. The circumstance is so extraordinary that we shall give the paragraph entire. It is as follows:

"There was an election for Assistant Aldermen held on the 12th of May on Wednesday for the purpose of filling the vacancy of Mr. Alderman, whose place was lately declared void on account of his being a non-resident at the time of his election. Mr. Samuel Ozgood was the Assistant Alderman."

No other paper had the news—not even the *New Era*, which ought not, certainly, to have been behindhand with such intelligence. No votes—no returns—nothing of the sort; the bare fact and the authority are sufficient.

But really, *The Sun* has no business to be poking such bitter fun as this at Mr. Samuel Ozgood, in his misfortune. It is not a proper subject for joking. "When things are solemn, treat 'em solemn."

The irregularity of these (Whig Corporation) appointments is very unjust—even when the Whigs themselves, and this irregularity is daily increasing from the distress that has been created among the many persons removed.

(Tribune of yesterday.)

Let nobody say henceforth that the *Herald* is not the paper for the early news. Here is its second gush of tears over "the distress among the persons removed" by the Whigs from office, though not one of these has yet given up his place! If the bare look of outsiders throws them into such violent convulsions, what will they do when they actually get out here among us plain citizens who have to live without office? O'erid, isn't it?

FURTHER FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE RIGHT OF SUEZ.

Pratt of the French Government in the Treaty of Commerce of 1831.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Paris, February 13, 1842.

Sir: The recent signature of a treaty, having for its object the suppression of the African slave-trade, by five of the powers of Europe, and to which France is a party, is a fact of such general notoriety that it may be assumed as the basis of any diplomatic representations which the subject may fairly require.

The United States, being no party to this treaty, have no right to inquire into the circumstances which have led to it, nor into the measures it proposes to adopt, except so far as they have reason to believe that their rights may be involved in the course of its execution. Their own desire to put a stop to this traffic is every where known, as well as the early and continued efforts they have adopted to prevent their citizens from prosecuting it. They have been invited by the Government of Great Britain to become a party to a treaty which should regulate the action of the combined Governments upon this subject; but for reasons satisfactory to themselves, and I believe satisfactory to the world, they have declined this united action, and have chosen to pursue their own measures, and to act upon their own citizens only, without subjecting these to any kind of foreign jurisdiction.

In a communication from Lord Palmerston, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister at London, dated August 27, 1841, Lord Palmerston claims a right for the British cruisers, and avows the intention of his Government to exercise it, to search American vessels at sea in time of peace with a view to ascertain their national character. He adds, that "this examination of papers of merchantmen suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade, even though they hoist a United States flag, is a proceeding which is absolutely necessary that British cruisers, employed in the suppression of the slave-trade, should continue to practice." &c.

In a communication from the successor of Lord Palmerston, Lord Aberdeen, to Mr. Stevenson, dated 13th of October, 1841, the views and determination announced in the preceding letter are confirmed, and Lord Aberdeen thus states the ground upon which rests this pretension to search American vessels in time of peace: "But the undersigned must observe, that the present happy concurrence of the states of Christendom in this great object (the suppression of the slave-trade) not merely justifies, but renders indispensable, the right now claimed and exercised by the British Government, that is to say, the right of entering and examining American vessels to ascertain their true nationality."

It is no part of my duty to offer any comments upon this pretension, nor upon the reasons advanced in support of it; and, if it were, I should find the duty far better performed for me than I could perform it for myself, in the annual message of the President of the United States to Congress of the 7th of December, 1841. In that document will be found the views of the American Government upon this subject, and it is there emphatically declared, that "however desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave-trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code at the mere will and pleasure of other Governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code, and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign Government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, nor susceptible of misconception."

You will perceive, Sir, by these extracts that the British Government has advanced a pretension which it asserts to be indispensable to the execution of its treaties for the suppression of the slave-trade, and to which the President of the U. States has declared that the American Government will not submit. This claim of search it will be observed, arising, as is asserted, out of existing obligations, has relation the isolated treaties for the abolition of this trade which were in force at the date of the communications of Lord Palmerston and Lord Aberdeen. It is now known that the combined treaty upon this subject is more extensive in its operations, and more minute in some of the details of its execution, than the separate treaties with France, which preceded it, and equally indefinite in the duration of its obligations. Of course measures which were not only justifiable but indispensable, for the execution of the latter, will find equal justice and necessity in the obligations of the former.

With the previous declaration made by one of the parties to this quintuple treaty, concerning its operations, the American Government cannot shut their eyes to their true position. The moral effect which such a union of five great powers, two of which are eminently maritime, but three of which have never, perhaps, had a vessel engaged in that traffic, is calculated to produce upon the United States and upon other nations which, like them, may be indisposed to these combined movements, though it may be regretted, yet furnishes no just cause of complaint. But the subject assumes another aspect when they are told by one of the parties

ties that their vessels are to be forcibly entered and examined in order to carry into effect their stipulations. Certainly the American Government does not believe that the high powers, contracting parties to this treaty, have any wish to compel the United States by force to adopt their measures to its provisions, or to adopt its stipulations.

They have too much confidence in their sense of justice to fear any such result, and they will see with self-pleasure the prompt dismissal made by yourself, Sir, in the name of your country, at the tribune of the Chamber of Deputies, of any intentions of this nature. But were it otherwise, and were it possible they might be deceived in this confident expectation, that would not alter in one tithe their course of action. Their duty would be the same, and the same would be their determination to fulfill it. They would prepare themselves, with apprehension indeed, but without dismay—with regret, but with firmness, for one of those desperate struggles which have sometimes occurred in the history of the world, but where a just cause and the favor of Providence have given strength to comparative weakness, and enabled it to break down the pride of power.

But I have already said the United States do not fear that any such united attempt will be made upon their independence. What, however, they may reasonably, and what they do fear, is that in the execution of this treaty measures will be taken which they must resist. How far the acts of one of the parties, putting its construction upon its own duties, and upon the obligations of its co-contractors, may involve these in any unlooked for consequences, either by the adoption of similar measures, or by their rejection, I do not presume to judge. Certain it is, however, that if the fact and the principle advanced by Lord Aberdeen are correct—that these treaties for the abolition of the slave-trade cannot be executed without forcibly boarding American ships at sea in time of peace, and that the obligations created by them confer not only the right thus to violate the American flag, but make this measure a duty—then it is also a duty of France to pursue the same course. Should she put this construction upon her obligations, it is obvious the United States must do her as they will do to England, if she persist in this attack upon their independence.

Should she not, it does not become us to investigate the nature of her position, with respect to one of her associates in this opinion concerning their relative duties would be so widely different from their own. But I may express the hope that the Government of His Majesty, before ratifying this treaty, will examine maturely the pretensions asserted by one of the parties, and see how these can be reconciled, not only with the honor and interest of the United States, but with the received principles of the great maritime code of nations. I may make this appeal with the more confidence from the relations subsisting between France and the United States, from a community of interest in the liberty of the seas, from a community of opinion respecting the principles which guard it, and from a community in danger, should it ever be menaced by the ambition of any maritime power.

It appears to me, Sir, that in asking the attention of His Majesty's Government to the subject of the quintuple treaty, with a view to its reconsideration, I am requesting nothing on the part of the United States inconsistent with the duties of France to other powers. If, during the course of the discussions upon this subject, preparatory to the arrangement of its provisions, England had asserted to the other parties the pretension she now asserts to the United States, as a necessary consequence of its obligations, I cannot be wrong in presuming that France would not have signed it without guarding against this impending difficulty. The views of England are now disclosed to you, but fortunately before its ratification; and this change of circumstances may well justify the French Government in interposing such a remedy as it may think is demanded by the greater interests involved in this question.

As to the treaties of 1831 and 1835, between France and Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave-trade, I do not consider it my duty to advert to their stipulations. Their obligations upon the contracting parties, whatever these may be, are now complete; and it is for my Government ought to take to avert the consequences with which they are threatened by the construction which one of the parties has given to these instruments.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of the message of the President of the United States to Congress in December last, and the annual documents which accompany it. Among the latter will be found the correspondence between the British Secretaries of State and Mr. Stevenson upon the subject herein referred to. From these you will learn the respective views of the American and British Governments.

It is proper for me to add, that this communication has been made without instructions from the United States. I have considered this case as one in which an American representative to a foreign power should act without awaiting the orders of his Government. I have presumed, in the views I have submitted to you, that I express the feelings of the American Government and people. If in this I have deceived myself, the responsibility will be mine. As soon as I can receive despatches from the United States, in answer to my communications, I shall be enabled to declare to you whether my conduct has been approved by the President, or that my mission is terminated.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my very high and distinguished consideration.

I. CASS.

His Excellency M. Guizot, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE HORRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT VERMONT.

An English gentleman, who was in one of the carriages, says—"a minute or so before the accident, I became alarmed at the velocity with which we were travelling, and observed to a friend who was with me, that the slightest obstruction in the road, even a stone, would be sufficient for our destruction. My fear was, that the engineer had lost all control over the locomotive, and we should run over one of the high banks, which are numerous on the road—when every person must have been killed. When the shock took place, I endeavored to get the door of the carriage in which I was sitting, open, but it was locked, by way of precaution, it seems, against persons throwing themselves out and committing suicide, as was done by an agent de change about a year ago."

As the wind was very fresh, the windows were up. I broke one of these, and rushed out, as the train had stopped. On looking before me I saw five or six of the first carriages actually piled upon each other, for it appears that we had a locomotive pushing from behind as well as two in front, and the impulse had driven the carriages over each other, so that they formed a mass as high as the first floor of the house. The fire from the locomotive had reached the carriages and they were burning furiously. The screams of the females were awful; never shall I forget the appalling sounds of agony and dread that reached my ears. The clothes of one female had caught fire, and every attempt to extricate her was in vain, for her legs were jammed in among the fractured timber of the carriage, and all who attempted to save her had the horror of seeing her burn to death.

The accident appeared to have been caused by the enormous velocity of the train when coming to a cross rail. The first locomotive ran off, and striking against the bank, one of the axles broke, and caused the sudden shock which had proved so fatal. This locomotive, I understand, for I was too much agitated to examine it, was only on four wheels, whereas most of the locomotives on this road have six. If there had been six wheels to this locomotive it would have still run on; probably the shock would have been less sudden and disastrous. Certainly if the abominable practice of putting an impelling engine behind had not been adopted on this occasion, the consequences would have been far less extensive. Two of the stokers were, I was told, killed; and Mr. George, an Englishman, the superintendent, a most valuable servant to the company, who was with the train, was also reported to have been killed.

A quarter to five. The number of bodies taken to the Morgue is now stated to be twenty, others say as many as forty. They are in such a state as scarcely to be recognizable. The number interred at the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse is said to exceed thirty. Several wounded persons, many of them injured as to leave no hope of recovery, have been landed by the St. Cloud Steamer. There is, therefore, every reason to believe that the number of killed and wounded really exceeds one hundred. If the persons who were in the first three carriages were nearly all killed, as no informant from Mont Parnasse reports, the number of killed alone must have exceeded eighty. I will hope, however, that the number may be smaller; but that forty or fifty have been killed and double that number more or less grievously wounded, seems to be the general belief. At the Hospital Necker more than thirty wounded have been received during the day.

A letter, dated Paris, May 10, says—"Yesterday the deaths were 32; since then there probably died, or are ascertained to have been killed, about 10 more. There are certainly not less than 60 dead, and it is conjectured more than that number wounded, but it is impossible at present to ascertain the facts correctly. I have made anxious inquiry with a view to ascertain if there be any English lost or missing, the result of which leads me to believe that there was not any English persons in the carriages burned or broken. Few English persons, perhaps not any, reside in that part of Paris, where the railway station of the left bank line is situated, while the right bank station being near to the Boulevards, and the quarter of the city inhabited by English persons, would certainly have been preferred."

As the waters played until six o'clock, it is likely that strangers would have waited until so novel an exhibition was over. Every examination, therefore, leads to the inference that there were not any of our countrymen among those who suffered. Among the dead are supposed to be Admiral Dupont d'Urville, who twice made the voyage of the world, with his wife and son; I say supposed, for there were no fewer than 40 persons burned to an undistinguishable mass."

During the sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Cordier communicated various details of the accident, extracted from an official report addressed to the Minister of the Interior by Messrs. Combs and De Senarmont, the engineers of the mines, charged with the inspection of railways. In addition to the facts already mentioned, it states that the locomotive engine was small one with four wheels, and the other one of large dimensions, with six wheels, made by Sharp and Roberts. The boilers of both are at present without the slightest injury.

According to the testimony of the Commissary of Police at Monton, one of the carriages was altogether consumed in ten minutes. The report attributes the accident to the use of the small locomotive, and recommends that such machines should not for the future be employed. The Academy listened to the account in mournful silence. Several members afterward made remarks on the inconvenience of using locomotives with four wheels. M. Elie de Beaumont particularly protested against immense trains being drawn by several locomotives, the danger increasing in proportion to the number of machines employed. The custom of locking up the passengers was also much spoken against.

The locomotives were made in England, and had been obtained from that country specially for the sake of excellence and safety.

M. Guizot was among the travelers on the road, at the moment of the accident, but he was in another train, going from Paris to Versailles.

The body of Admiral D'Urville has been found, but in a frightful state—so burnt that it was recognized only by comparison of the skull with casts that had been taken during life. The remains of Madame D'Urville also have been identified.

The number of killed was very uncertain. Some accounts make it 92, others only 45, and others again 59. Many were believed to be persons of distinction. It was thought at first that some Americans were among the killed, but subsequent investigations led to the belief that there were neither Americans nor English, the foreigners generally living in a quarter of Paris whence they would take the railroad on the other side of the river.

The only son of Admiral D'Urville, a lad of 14, also perished.

The ascertained number of persons wounded was 65, but there were probably many more.

Many persons of distinction escaped by being a moment too late, or by finding the train full. The King's youngest son, the Duke de Montpensier, came by in a short distance from Versailles, and then got out. M. Chambloré (a Deputy and editor in chief of the *Siecle*) was on the point of entering with his three sons, when a friend offered him seats in his carriage, which he accepted.

Mr. Henry Bulwer arrived at the station before the train started, but could not obtain a place. A son of Colonel Thorne, who was said to have been one of the victims, had attempted to obtain a place in the train but failed. Several other incidents of the kind are mentioned.

RUSSIA.—The Supreme Court of this State met at Kingston on Tuesday, and bills of this State for Transon were found against Joseph Garrit of Charlestown and Sylvester Hines of North Kingston, Members of the Dorr Assembly. Capias were issued, returnable forthwith.

Mr. Dutee J. Pearce of Newport, formerly M. C. and late a leader of the 'Suffrage Party,' appeared in Court, and in reply to a question of the Chief Justice, stated he had virtually renounced his allegiance to the Dorr Government, and returned to that headed by Gov. King.

James Smith alias John Branch, a 'Boat-walker' from this City, who went on with Gov. Dorr, was convicted of placing obstructions on the Stonington Railroad, and sentenced to State Prison for three years.

There was a Dorr Meeting at Woonsocket on Wednesday, but nowise formidable. Coster, the blacksmith who commanded the Dorr force in Providence, after the nominal leaders had evaporated, was present, as were two or three other notables. An encampment was talked of, but nothing of consequence done—in public, at least.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Official Returns of the Special Election in Washington County, Pa. for a Member of Congress gives the following result: Congressmen—1842. Governor—1841. Wm. Patterson, W. B. 3,107 David R. Porter, V. B. 3,654. Whig Majority—547. Loco majority—115. Whig gain since last year, 100.

It will be seen that the vote is scarcely larger or smaller now than in 1841.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE NEWS FROM INDIA.—The duties of the times and other causes has produced great depression of spirits among thousands of our fellow-countrymen. It need scarcely be remarked that Peter Long, for worms, crabs, warts, dizziness, &c., are the best remedies extant for these diseases. Principal offices 125 Fulton-st. and 130 Broadway. It was the remark of an eminent physician in this city, that health now prevails the nation in the form of Peter Long's.

HOLIDAY AT THE MUSEUM.—Splendid performances come off at the American Museum this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, affording a rare treat for families, children and strangers.

YANKEE HILL.—This evening is the benefit and last appearance of Yankee Hill, the marvellous dancer of Down East character. Their outfit is a first-class troupe. A variety of attractions are offered. The celebrated Polka-Step dances will be given here are admitted by all to be the best in the country. They will be ever offered to the public. There is to be a performance this afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock.

LEARY & CO.'s Fashion for Summer 1842, will be introduced May 20th, at Nos. 1 and 3 Astor House.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

THE DEBATE ON THE APPORTIONMENT.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 2.

A glorious debate in the Senate to-day! Perhaps on no occasion during the present session has there been a greater display of power and eloquence than in this my good fortune to witness this morning in that body. The orators were Messrs. CRITTENDEN and PRESTON, who, in replying to the apologetic sophistry of Mr. Wright, and the bold head-on reports, the number of killed alone must have exceeded eighty. I will hope, however, that the number may be smaller; but that forty or fifty have been killed and double that number more or less grievously wounded, seems to be the general belief. At the Hospital Necker more than thirty wounded have been received during the day.

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James Smith alias John Branch, a 'Boat-walker' from this City, who went on with Gov. Dorr, was convicted of placing obstructions on the Stonington Railroad, and sentenced to State Prison for three years.

There was a Dorr Meeting at Woonsocket on Wednesday, but nowise formidable. Coster, the blacksmith who commanded the Dorr force in Providence, after the nominal leaders had evaporated, was present, as were two or three other notables. An encampment was talked of, but nothing of consequence done—in public, at least.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Official Returns of the Special Election in Washington County, Pa. for a Member of Congress gives the following result: Congressmen—1842. Governor—1841. Wm. Patterson, W. B. 3,107 David R. Porter, V. B. 3,654. Whig Majority—547. Loco majority—115. Whig gain since last year, 100.

It will be seen that the vote is scarcely larger or smaller now than in 1841.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE NEWS FROM INDIA.—The duties of the times and other causes has produced great depression of spirits among thousands of our fellow-countrymen. It need scarcely be remarked that Peter Long, for worms, crabs, warts, dizziness, &c., are the best remedies extant for these diseases. Principal offices 125 Fulton-st. and 130 Broadway. It was the remark of an eminent physician in this city, that health now prevails the nation in the form of Peter Long's.

HOLIDAY AT THE MUSEUM.—Splendid performances come off at the American Museum this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, affording a rare treat for families, children and strangers.

YANKEE HILL.—This evening is the benefit and last appearance of Yankee Hill, the marvellous dancer of Down East character. Their outfit is a first-class troupe. A variety of attractions are offered. The celebrated Polka-Step dances will be given here are admitted by all to be the best in the country. They will be ever offered to the public. There is to be a performance this afternoon, commencing at 5 o'clock.

LEARY & CO.'s Fashion for Summer 1842, will be introduced May 20th, at Nos. 1 and 3 Astor House.

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privilege in the worst of your own color, and yet refuse it to those who happened to have in them a portion of blood of another race? He adverted to the difficulty of classifying mulattoes, quadroons, &c. and excused much amusement in the House by saying that there were twenty of its members who were not white. &c.

He gave way to the urgent request of Mr. TAYLOR (Chairman of the Committee of the House of Representatives) to pass over the bill for the purpose of acting on bills relating to the District, which would pass without opposition and after brief remarks from Mr. W. C. JOHNSON in reply, charging Mr. A. with introducing this subject to create agitation in the Slave States, from which he had received nourishment and support in his denunciation to the President, for whose interests he had acted, but now like the serpent in the fable had turned round to sting his benefactor to death, and by his course was tending to deluge the fields with blood, &c. &c. Some excitement was raised, and several points of order made. Mr. J. in conclusion, moved to lay the bill on the table; which was carried by a majority of about twelve votes.

The above-mentioned bills were passed, and the House adjourned.

The Register of the Treasury reports the amount of Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st inst. at \$9,103,004 36.

The Whigs of York, Pa. held a meeting on the 25th inst., and nominated HENRY CLAY for President.

The Court Martial in the case of Captain Levy has decided that he be acquitted and dismissed from the service. We believe the President has this sentence under consideration.

MONEY WAS EVERY WHERE ABUNDANT. [News by Londoner, June 2.]